The People's Korea

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Int'l Youth Conf. on Korea Reunion Held; Over 200 Delegates Represent 42 Nations, Demand GI Pullout from S. Korea

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) read a congratulatory message sent by President Kim Il Sung at the Nov. 13 first-day sitting of the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Resolution

Introduced here is the full text of the Resolution on Reunification of Korea adopted on Nov. 15 at the closing meeting of the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea:

The International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was convened in Tokyo from Nov. 13 to 15, 1982.

The conference was participated in by 210 delegates from 42 states in Asia, Oceania, Africa, the Americas and Europe, from four international organizations, and from youth organizations in Japan.

It is 10 years now since the announcement of the north-south Korea joint statement on July 4, 1972 and this conference is an epoch-making event in that many youth delegates, who are concerned about the reunification of Korea, have assembled here from all over the world for the first time to discuss the matter.

The delegates to the conference started discussions after the key-note speech delivered by Mr. Hajime Fukada, director of the Japan Organizing Committee.

Recognizing that the efforts for realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are a common task of all the progressive youth and students of the world aspiring after peace, we have resolved as follows:

(1) Reunification of Korea is one of the urgent tasks. The artificial division of Korea by the U.S. imperialism and its allies is causing immeasurable misfortunes and hardships to the Korean people, youth and students, posing a serious threat to peace in the world and in Asia.

Realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the strongest national desire of the Korean people, as well as an urgent task to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war and safeguard world peace.

We express our firm support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the youth, students and people of Korea.

(2) We must call for an end to the colonial rule of south Korea by American imperialism, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops and removal of nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The U.S. has converted south Korea into a colony and military base, and deploys more than 40,000-strong forces equipped with nuclear weapons. At the same time, military exercises such as Team Spirit '82 have been carried out in preparation for a nuclear war.

Furthermore, the U.S. is striving to perpetuate the division of Korea by fixing 'two Koreas'.

As long as the colonial rule of south Korea by American imperialism continues, tension on the Korean Peninsula will continue, and neither democratization of south Korea nor the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be attained.

We strongly call for withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and removal of their nuclear weapons, realizing that this is the pre-condition for the reunification of Korea.

We strongly demand that the U.S. renounce its 'two Koreas' policy, such as its plans for 'simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the UN, and their 'cross-recognition'.

(3) The Chun Doo Hwan fascist regime is committed to the policy of dividing the Korean people and instigating a war.

The Chun Doo Hwan fascist clique, which indiscriminately massacred thousands of people in Kwangju, is infringing upon the democracy, freedom and human rights of the south Korean people.

Denouncing the crimes committed by the Chun Doo Hwan fascist clique, we strongly demand immediate release of all democratic personalities, youth and students, including Kim Dae Jung who are now unjustifiably imprisoned.

We express our hearty support to and solidarity with the youth and students of south Korea who are fighting, shedding blood, in defiance of fascist oppression for the democratization of the society and reunification of their fatherland.

We give positive support to south Korea's anti-American struggle for independence, which is surging ahead remarkably today.

(4) At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a reasonable and realistic proposal for establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in order to accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We extend full support to the Korean people's struggle to realize Korea's independent and peaceful reunification through establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves.

(5) We strongly urge the Japanese Government to modify its attitude as they are planning a closer military integration with the United States and south Korea and a neo-colonial advance into south Korea, in line with the U.S. policy of perpetuating the division of Korea into "two Koreas".

(6) On the basis of the above common recognition, we hereby affirm our determination to further strengthen our solidarity movement to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea together with all progressive youth and students in the world.

Presidential Message

The following is the full text of a message sent by President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK to the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea:

Tokyo

To: International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Being very satisfied with the convocation of the current International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Tokyo I would like to extend my warm congratulations and greetings to the youth delegates and personages from different countries to the Conference.

The current Conference, an international gathering of the progressive youth from 5 continents who love peace and have a strong sense of justice, is of great significance in supporting and encouraging the Korean youth and people in their struggle to put an end to the permanent division of the nation and prevent the danger of new war provocation and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The most rational way for Korea's reunification at present is to get the US troops withdrawn from south Korea, terminate the US imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and bring the north and the south into confederation to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

I wish the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea wonderful success in conformity with the aspiration and desire of the world progressive youth and people.

Kim Il Sung
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, November 13, 1982

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Keynote Report (Gist)

by Fukada Hajime

Fukada Hajime, Representative Member of the Japanese Organising Committee, made the keynote report at the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

△

In the report he said:

To terminate the tragedy of national division of Korea and let the Korean people achieve her independent and peaceful reunification by their own efforts today is an urgent and important task of the world people who defend the human rights and the dignity of the nation and desire social progress and peace of the world.

The U.S. imperialists, after occupying south Korea, have resorted to all kinds of manoeuvres, making it the main strategy of their Korean policy to fix the division of Korea into "two Koreas."

Chon Du Hwan has of late strengthened division and confrontation, coming out with the argument for "unification in the 2000's" and "infeasibility of unification."

His "unification proposal" is aimed at fixing by law the present division into "two states," disregarding the reality of the north and south of Korea.

At a time when the danger of permanent division of Korea was growing and the internal and external situation was changing fast, the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980 advanced the most reasonable proposal for achieving national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This epochal reunification proposal is intended to realise reunification in such a way as to form a unified state on condition that the north and south of Korea recognize and tolerate each other's ideology and system as they are.

For the reunification of Korea it is required to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and win a genuine democratisation of society in south Korea on the principle of national self-determination.

We should support the south Korean people and students who are waging a courageous struggle for this, braving the fascist suppression, and further strengthen solidarity with them.

Today more than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed in south Korea. They are not only barring the reunification of Korea, but also keying up tension on the Korean Peninsula.

South Korea has been turned into a colony wholly dependent on the U.S. imperialists in all domains, political, economic, military, cultural, etc.

The reporter said that the Japanese ruling circles are stepping up military integration with the United States and south Korea, dreaming of reinvading south Korea.

He further said:

Neither the democratisation of south Korea nor national reunification nor peace on the Korean Peninsula can be expected unless the troops of the United States are withdrawn from south Korea and an end is put to its colonial rule and interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea are entirely illegal, which nothing can justify. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw all their troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the people who love world peace.

We should render more positive support and encouragement to the south Korean people and youth in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Chon Du Hwan and launch a vigorous international movement for solidarity with them.

The reporter stressed:

It is the noble duty of the world youth to extend powerful support and encouragement to the struggle of the south Korean students and people.

We earnestly call upon the world youth to further strengthen solidarity with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the broad democratic movement which are being waged in south Korea these days.

On targets to be set by the international conference of the youth, he said:

It is:

Firstly, to intensify activities to build up world opinion supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Secondly, to stress that the struggle against the monopolies, "security" bases and the buildup of "Self-Defence Forces" and the movement for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people waged by the Japanese youth, the sponsor of this international conference of the youth, are inseparably related for peace and democracy in Japan.

Thirdly, to continue to wage the movement against nuclear arms and for disarmament which is growing on the global scale and combine this movement with the struggle supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

These movements are the important task arising at this moment for removing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, one of the areas where the greatest danger of a nuclear war is felt, and achieving a lasting peace there.

Advancing a proposal to achieve the unity of the international solidarity action, he said:

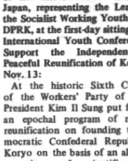
I propose the conference to set the period from the day of the April 19 Popular Uprising of the south Korean people that led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee "regime" to the day of the Kwangju Popular Uprising in 1980 as a "month of support to the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean youth and students," and the day when the July 4 north-south joint statement was published and November 13–15 when the current international conference of the youth is held as days of solidarity of the world youth and students with the Korean people to conduct various forms of united actions of the world youth including demonstrations and meetings, while observing the June 25–July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

It is necessary, first of all, to form youth solidarity committees supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in various countries of the world to conduct ceaseless activities for solidarity with the Korean people.

At the same time, it is necessary to set up a unified international organisation to strengthen interchange among the movements in various countries.

Speech of Head of LSWY Del.

by Pak Il (Gist)



Introduced here is a gist of the speech made by Chairman Pak Il of the Korean Youth League in Japan, representing the League of the Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK, at the first-day sitting of the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on Nov. 13:

At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, President Kim Il Sung put forward an epochal program of national reunification on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of an all-round summing-up of a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing within and without our country.

President Kim Il Sung stated as follows:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In light of its structural form, the character of the state and its policy, the DCRK is the most feasible, reasonable and fair and above-board form of state corresponding to the present reality of our country, the requirement of the situation and the desire of the nation and aspirations of the world people.

The DCRK will be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which opposes all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces and exercises sovereignty in its internal and external activities.

The confederal state will prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases in our territory and ban the production, introduction and use of nuclear weapons and thus make the Korean Peninsula a peace zone and nuclear-free

We express the conviction that the world's progressive youths will continue to extend active support to our cause of national reunification.

Appeal to World Youth & Students (Gist)

The following is a gist of the Appeal to the World Youth and Students adopted by the Nov. 13-15 International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea:

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Reunification of Korea is not only a national desire of the Korean youth, but also a common desire of the world's youth and students striving for a peaceful world of independent states, free from intervention and domination by the outside forces, a world based on respect for the right of nations to self-determination.

At the Conference we discussed and adopted concrete measures in order to offer positive support to the struggle of the Korean youth and people fighting for the reunification of their fatherland in face of frantic efforts to perpetuate the division of the Korean people.

Recognizing that it is realistic and reasonable to attain the reunification of Korea by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which the respected President, Kim Il Sung, proposed at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, we actively endorsed this proposal.

If the proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is established, Korea will be an independent, peaceful neutral and non-aligned state. It will contribute to peace in the world and in Asia.

Moreover, we expressed our indignation at the following facts:

That south Korea has been turned into a complete colony of American imperialism politically, economically, militarily and culturally, and the Chun Doo Hwan regime is its puppet.

That in an attempt to perpetuate 'two Koreas' and preparing for another war, American imperialism and Chun Doo Hwan's military dictatorship are accelerating fascist oppression of the youth, students and people of south Korea.

Noting that the youth, students and people of south Korea are waging struggles for democratization of the society, and are now fighting more vigorously for independence and against the U.S., we expressed our full support for their struggle.

Young friends the world over!

We call upon all the youth and youth organizations of the world to take the following actions:

(1) To unfold vigorous campaigns demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops and removal of nuclear weapons from south Korea.

(2) To oppose the 'two Koreas' policy aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea, and give positive support to Korea's reunification through the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

(3) Resolutely to reject the Chun Doo Hwan fascist regime, and extend strong support and solidarity to the youth, students and people of south Korea fighting for democratization of their society, for independence and against the U.S.

(4) The world's progressive youth organizations, youth and students are called upon to launch campaigns in various forms and in diverse ways such as forming solidarity organizations and holding rallies to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Assembled for the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent Reunification of Korea, we urge the world's youth, students and their organizations to arouse public opinion for Korea's unification and to strengthen their international solidarity movements.

Appeal to S. Korean Youth & Students (Gist)

The following is a gist of the Appeal to South Korean Youth and Students adopted by the Nov. 13-15 International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea:

○

The heroic struggles of south Korean youth and students against fascism and for democratization have left shining pages in the history of their country. The present struggle against the Chun Doo Hwan military fascist regime, beginning with the popular uprising in Kwangju, follows the May 19 uprising which overthrew Syngman Rhee, and the struggle in Pusan and Masan, which led to the fall of Park's military-dictatorial regime.

In March this year, the American Cultural Center in Pusan was burned, and a Stars and Stripes was also burned, while the south Korean people are increasingly raising anti-American slogans for national salvation.

Finally, south Korean youth and students are turning their spearheads to the Chun Doo Hwan military-fascist junta and U.S. imperialism behind it. Religionists are also arising. When workers and peasants arise in unison in a death-defying action, demanding their rights to life, a great upsurge will be seen in the anti-American and anti-fascist struggle for democratization.

We, who have participated in the International Youth Conference, extend greetings of firm and militant solidarity to the south Korean youth and students waging courageous anti-American struggles for the democratization of south Korean society and for independence.

Reunification of Korea is not only the national aspiration of the Korean people but also the desire of all peace-loving people of the world.

Korea's reunification demands more than anything else the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea and the democratization of the south Korean society.

We are also convinced that Korea's reunification will surely be accomplished if the south Korean youth and students and youth and students in other parts of the world, who cherish freedom and democracy, are firmly united in their anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle.

South Korean youth and students fighting for democracy, reunification and peace!

Convinced that the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist democratization struggle of south Korean youth and students, with an unshakable belief in victory, will surely triumph, we, the delegates, who have participated in the International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, representing various organizations in the world, pledge ourselves to develop our campaigns, as our own, to broaden international public opinion in support of your struggle.

Speeches Made by Overseas Delegates

The International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on Nov. 13–15 at the Nippon Seinenkan (Japan Youth Hall) in Tokyo, with over 200 delegations and delegates from 42 countries.

Follow gists of a congraturatory speech and speeches by foreign delegates at the three commissions: (Subtitles are ours . . . ED.)

Congratulatory Speech

Lucio Luzzatto
President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (CILRECO)

Mr. Chairman, dear friends,

I express to you the brotherly greetings and the warmest wishes of the CILRECO and my personal best greetings and wishes.

At present, the situation in the world demands an active attention of all the peace forces in the world to ensure world peace and security. The Korean Peninsula is a main point to this purpose; it is, unfortunately, a particular point of danger, or rather of threat by the designs of the US imperialists. All the peoples are interested, therefore, in what is happening and may happen in one direction or in the other, now and in the future, of Korea.

Thirty-seven years since the US troops landed in south Korea, twenty-nine since the Panmunjom truce agreement have seen too many events, which were temporary, provisional, according to their origin and nature.

The division imposed on Korea is quite illegal; under the international law and right, it has no right basis, no legal ground. Its injustice, its hurt for the Korean people, are growing in the time; they are now deeper and clearer than ever. It means danger, threat for the peace and the security in Korea, in Asia, in the world. We must oppose firmly and actively to every attempt to fix division, as the theory of "two Koreas," or "cross recognition," or double admission to the UN.

I would add some words about the present condition in south Korea. Now a third dictatorship is dominating this part of Korea, adopting the same military, fascist methods of the past dictatorships of Syngman Rhee, fallen in 1960, and of Park Jung Hee, killed in 1979. The strong feelings of the south Korean students, of the youth, of the workers and peasants and of many other social strata, sections, groups, are hardly repressed by force; but their opposition is deeply felt and expresses itself again and again. No free political party, trade union, association is allowed. No democratic life may exist there. No human right is respected. The so-called US-south Korean treaties are imposed one-sidedly and destitute of any legal value under the international law. So south Korea is not a state nor an independent country; it is simply and totally the colony of the US. This fact must be clear to the world.

We express our solidarity for the struggle of the south Korean people and youth for the democratization and against the violation of human rights. We ask for the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We understand that meeting with those who are responsible for Kwangju, for the suppression of the rights of south Korean people, who are supported by and supporting foreign power over south Korea, is impossible. The way is the meeting of representatives of the people, the free discussion of the people, as it was correctly proposed by the DPRK. On the base of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is concretely possible to go on towards the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Let us do our best for this purpose, in full brotherly solidarity with the Korean youth. Korea is one.

Keyum Bawudun
Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation

In line with the three principles of peaceful reunification, President Kim Il Sung further put forward in October, 1980 a proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo with a 10-point platform. These important and positive proposals fully accord with the vital interests and common wish of the entire Korean people, including the youth, and have pointed to a most reasonable and realistic way towards the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and won the wide support of the international community. We Chinese youth and people will as always firmly support the Korean people, including the youth, in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and the proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Obstacles to Reunification Must Be Removed

Ben Gwai Moses
Director of the CCM-Youth League of Tanzania

In the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the DPRK has demonstrated its maturity and commitment for the readiness to let the two social systems to live by the side of the other till the people of the north and south start willingly to choose which is best for each other. We cannot avoid to state here the negative role played by the regime in south Korea because of the recent retaliation against the basic proposal. From our point of view, this is aimed at building higher the barrier between the north and south and freeze by law and status quo the north-south division so as to live, separated into "two countries" and "two nations" for ever.

If they truly want to correctly solve the problem of the reunification, they must start with the removing the main obstacles to the reunification existing in south Korea.

There are three basic points:

(1) Removal of US troops as a primary condition.

(2) Democratization should be introduced so as to regain the people's confidence. This will be a basic guarantee for solving the question in conformity with the will and intact of the south Korean people.

(3) The anti-communist confrontation policy must be removed in south Korea. If any side of the north and south opposes and tries to destroy the other side, national unity cannot be achieved nor the country's reunification be realised in time.

We Support South Koreans' Struggle for Freedom and Korea's Reunification

The situation in the Korean question has been followed also in Northern Europe. Mostly the information comes from Western news agencies and from conservative newspapers. Therefore we have a special need for active volunteer work for solidarity for the Korean people. The progressive youth of Finland supports the efforts of south Korean young people in their struggle for freedom and for reunification of their country. We demand liberty for political prisoners in south Korea. As social democrats we also see political freedom and right to express one's own opinion as main questions in human living.

We have also followed the activities of the United States and their armed forces in the Korean area. South Korea can be called an occupied country. It cannot freely decide about its own policy and foreign relations. We demand that the Korean question must be solved without any pressure or intervention by any foreign nation. The American troops must be taken away immediately.

Rist Paananen
Secretary General of the Social Democratic Youth of Finland

We understand the main lines for reunifying Korea presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We wish to underline that the reunification must take place in a peaceful way. The geopolitical situation of Korea is so difficult in the middle of superpowers' conflict area that any use of military power from any side would cause great danger to the entire world. We are certain that this responsibility has also been understood by the southern side of the country. We must keep on working to get also the other side to understand this. It is quite clear that Korean inhabitants wish to live in peace without any interior borders inside their country. The main problem is that these inhabitants must have the right to decide of these matters by themselves, that is why the struggle for democracy and civil rights is most important.

First Commission on Struggle To Support Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Bi-System Confederal State Is Most Reasonable And Realistic

We maintain that the internal affairs of a country ought to be settled by the people of that country themselves and no foreign interference is to be tolerated.

The reunification of Korea should be achieved independently by the Korean nation itself, free from any outside interference. The U.S. Government must recognize the trend of history and observe the resolution on Korea adopted at the 30th Session of UN General Assembly, which demands the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations and calls upon the real parties to the armistice agreement to replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

President Kim Il Sung has put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the basic

Second Commission on Struggle to Demand the U.S. Troops Withdrawal from South Korea

To Frustrate Manoeuvres for Permanent Division

Thonghai Thonpao
Executive Member of the Thailand Lawyer Association

As the Korean people's struggle to achieve national reunification through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo gains in intensity and the worldwide public raises its voice of support, the south Korean ruler is employing cunning attempts to extricate itself from total isolation by making a noise about the so-called proposals on the "general election" and the "formation of a national united democratic republic" to deceive the world people with the false impression that he is interested in reunification.

The so-called "general election" proposal is nothing but a general formula of a simple political theory, not a practical way for the Korean reunification. And the "provisional agreement of fundamental relations between the north and south" is but a copy of the format of East-West Germany and is aimed only to fix the national division, not to achieve reunification.

They also try unsuccessfully for

(Continued on page 4)

Speeches Made by Overseas Delegates

(Continued from page 3)

"separate admission of south and north Korea into the UN" formerly advocated by Pak Jung Hi, to maintain his political power even at the cost of selling the nation to foreign forces.

With such attempt faced with failure, they even went to see the UN Secretary General to beg for his help for south Korea's separate admission into the UN.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the US must withdraw its military forces from south Korea and dictatorship must be destroyed.

The most realistic and reasonable way for Korea's reunification is to reunify Korea through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo propounded by President Kim Il Sung.

We Assist You in Your Struggle

Shane Maddick
National President of the Australian Young Labor

Korea has been divided into two nations for too long now. It has been divided to satisfy the imperialist policies of the capitalist giant, America. This division has been disguised as the only hope to ensure peace, harmony and democracy in the region of Korea.

Delegates, we must also expose the methods used to disguise the real reasons for the American presence in Korea.

The proposals for simultaneous entry of Korea – north and south – into the United Nations. The hollow proposals of "cross-recognition." The Americans appear to many in the world to be saying "We recognise the rights of both Koreas to exist and we will work to give them both a say in world affairs. We will recognize that a division which exists must be endorsed."

What they are really saying is "We will continue to ensure that a division exists. We will continue to ensure that many people of the world are fooled into believing that these are the wishes of the Korean people" and "We will continue to ensure that America has troops and bases in Northeast Asia from which its imperialist policies can be exercised and strengthened."

Delegates, the American arguments in support of "two Koreas" are lies. They are lies to perpetuate American interests in the region.

To our comrades from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we say to you, "go back to your home and tell your people that they are not struggling alone. We the youth representatives from around the world came about your struggle and understand your needs. We will go back to our homelands and spread the message to assist you in your struggle. A struggle to restore in Northeast Asia-one Korean independent and peaceful, democratic nation existing in a zone of peace and free of political repression and massive imperialist military presence."

One of Our Most Important Tasks Is to Force U.S.'s Withdrawal From S. Korea

The presence of the US military forces is not only a general threat to the whole area, but also a special threat to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The USA's economical interests means not only a large-scale impoverishment; it's the determining element in the proceeding oppression of the democratic rights for the people in south Korea.

The USA uses the same method here as they used in other parts of the world to maintain its domination. The USA operates by reactionary dictators, in this case Chon Du Hwan, that is nothing but a tool in the hand of US imperialism. A tool used against his own people, and against the interest of his own people.

Fererik Bengtson
First Secretary of the Young Communist League of Sweden

In Sweden we have with detestation followed the dirty work of the fascist regime. We have with consternation received information about massacres, mass-imprisonments, oppression of trade union work and hunting of the democratic opposition.

We protest intensely against these acts. We insist on that the USA must leave south Korea and left the Korean people independently decide for its own future.

YCL of Sweden fights imperialism in all fields. Our opinion is that a broad mobilization in the struggle against imperialist impoverishment and menace to world peace is necessary. We fight the imperialist efforts to oppress the people of the world. The US imperialism is leading in those efforts.

We fight in Europe to prevent a nuclear war. We struggle for detente and disarmament. A part of that is our work for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the north of Europe.

The struggle concerns all people's rights and liberation from imperialist domination and impoverishment. That gives us duties also concerning the rights of the Korean people. To us, it's completely clear that one of the most important tasks is to force US imperialism to withdraw from south Korea.

We will give our contribution to strengthen the Swedish public opinion for the support to Korea's people. That means more general education and information. It means active work to mobilize broad groups in Sweden for the demand that the USA shall leave south Korea, for the Korean people's right to self-government and national independence.

Third Commission on Struggle To Strengthen Solidarity with S. Korean Youths and Students In Their Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence

GIs Must Pack Their Bags and Go Home

Simon Chigwada
Delegate of Zimbabwe

We are aware, Mr. Chairman, of the great and significant importance, the people of Korea place on the question of reunification. For 37 years the people of Korea have been separated by the presence of imperialism, subjugation and slavery, represented by the puppets in Seoul, who dance to the tune of their resident master the US.

The imperialists' presence in south Korea manifests itself in four major areas:

(a) Political Aspect

The refusal and obstinate stand taken by the puppet regime in south Korea towards reunification on the basis of the reasonable proposals mady by Comrade Kim Il Sung emanates from the assurance these puppets derived from the presence of their resident master.

(b) The Military Aspect

The presence of US troops in south Korea encourages war mongering noises from the puppets in the form of Chon Du Hwan, who is an unprecedented fascist tyrant and is saying that he "would not forget the benevolence of the US even if he dies."

(c) The Economic Sphere

The exploitation of resources, human and natural, is so serious that no indigenous economic development is possible.

(d) Cultural Aspect

The dehumanizing policies of the US has rendered a severe blow to the cultural development and civilization of the south Korean people.

The end result of all these aspects points to the fact that US imperialism systematically feeds on oppression, subjugation and exploitation and does not favour reunification of Korea. The youth of Zimbabwe support unreservedly the struggle to achieve the reunification of Korea, saying to the US "Pack your bags and go home and leave the Koreans to chart their own course of destiny."

Korea's Reunification Must Be Independent, Peaceful

In our opinion the separation of Korea is a result of the imperialist policy of the U.S. and this is not wanted by the people of Korea. The separation into north and south Korea is a threat against peace in this area. We know that the American troops in south Korea are equipped with nuclear weapons. This, of course, means a great threat against Korea.

To attain lasting peace in the region at least 40,000 American soldiers must leave south Korea.

The anti-imperialist struggle has always been an important part of Socialist Youth League's work for peace and justice. The United States is the most important imperialist power of today. At this point the Korean people and we have the same enemy and common interests.

Sturd Tveit
Member of the Executive Committee and Leader of the International Committee of the Socialist Youth League of Norway

We also support the efforts of making North-East Asia into a nuclear - free zone. We believe that this can help weakening the tension in the area and thus the chances of a third world war. As some of you know, a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia is a matter which the Norwegian people is very concerned about, and which has Socialist Youth League's full support.

Our view is that the reunification of Korea must be built on the following principles:

First – The reunification must be independent. That means withdrawal of all foreign troops. It also means that the negotiations must be held without foreign interference.

Second – The reunification must be peaceful. That means that the reunification must come through negotiations. A violent conflict in Korea can threaten the peace in the whole world.

Third – Everybody, no matter what political view or religious belief they may have, must have an opportunity to participate in the negotiations. The goal of these negotiations is one independent and democratic Korea with equal rights and without oppression.

It is still a long way to go before this goal is achieved, but I'm sure that the people of Korea will have victory at last.

One of Great Problems Of Our Times

Tzanis Ioannis
Member of the International Relation Bureau of the Youth Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece

The Korean problem is a matter of ending the tragic division of the Korean nation which has been forced by imperialists. It is a question of reunifying the territory and the nation of Korea which has lived having one language, common customs and culture. It is indeed a very important issue of restoring the Korean people's sovereignty in the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean issue is a part of all the great problems of our times that menaces the peace and the happiness of mankind.

Since the foundation of our Party in September 1974, and with our policy of supporting the national independence and all anti-imperialist struggles, we stand in solidarity with the struggle for independence, peace and national unity of Korea. We are doing what we can draw the attention of the Greek people to the goal of the reunification of Korea. We feel it as a special duty since Greece's conservative government decades ago, joined the imperialist forces against the Korean people.

But there are two more facts are joined with the Greek political life. The first is the demand for the removal of nuclear weapons and establishment of a nuclear free zone in North-East Asia. Secondly, it is the solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people against imperialism, fascism and, for democratization.

As you see, Greek people and specially Greek youth have a lot of reasons to support the struggle of Korean people and youth for the reunification, national independence and democratization. Our voices are raised in protest, and we pledge our continued support.

Gen. Chon under Fire over Resources Management Bill—Controversial Wartime Legislation

A crack is appearing in the Establishment led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan because of a new bill submitted to the legislature which is expected to be rubberstamped soon.

The bill is what the junta termed the Resources Management Bill, empowering the junta to expropriate all manpower, mass media, communications, transportation, mines, banks, schools and all the other available physical resources in time of need.

This wartime legislation is generating a major controversy in south Korea, many charging the junta with planning to tighten its control over the population because of the mounting anti-American and anti-Chon movements.

A key point of the bill is to transform south Korea under Gen. Chon into a virtual totalitarian society in such a way to suit the American strategic needs.

In a rare defiance of the junta, the English-language daily Korea Times and other local dailies disputed the bill's wisdom.

Follow a Korea Times report on the bill (Nov. 6), a Korea Times editorial (Nov. 9) and an Asian Wall Street Journal article (Nov. 12).

Korea Times, Nov. 6

Men aged 20-50 would be required to attend various emergency training courses for a maximum of 15 days a year to meet future emergencies effectively. Newspaper, broadcasting, movie and printing facilities are to be utilized as "state resources" during contingencies.

These are a few of the main points of a Resources Management Bill submitted by the government to the National Assembly yesterday.

The 29-article bill with three supplementary rules, if approved by parliament, would empower the government to survey and train manpower and material resources for an effective utilization during emergencies.

The prime minister would be responsible for the overall resources management planning.

Among the materials to be subjected to the state management are weapons, ammunition and other military goods, food grain, agricultural chemicals, clothes, rubber products, electricity and other fuel, medical items, automobiles, ships, airplanes, railroad cars and other transportation media, land, buildings, computer and communications facilities.

However, properties and businesses owned or invested in by foreigners are exceptional.

The bill envisages the establishment of "an emergency planning committee" to aid the premier. The chairman will be selected from among members of the National Security Council.

It would also entitle the government to survey resources, designate manpower and facilities for intensive management, stockpile materials and conduct training on a nationwide or local basis.

According to the bill, scientists, technologists and other qualified persons are expected to train until 60 years of age, 10 years more than ordinary citizens.

Training is to be classified into actual and documentary training.

The bill further stipulates that training will not be conducted during Presidential and National Assembly elections.

Those who disobey instructors during training will be punishable by a maximum one year in prison or 300,000 won fine.

Proposing the bill, the government explained that it is aimed at making up for the shortcomings of existing regulations on resource management.

The bill, if approved and signed into law, would take effect three months after promulgation.

The bill enables the government to pay for part or all expenses needed for the training facilities and manpower.

Korea Times Editorial, Nov. 9

For all that, the bill is deemed highly controversial because of its broad potential impact on the people's lives, including civil liberties and private property, and the ambiguity of its purpose as prescribed in the draft.

Opposition parties have already come out with demands that the bill be retracted, denouncing it as unconstitutional. Even the ruling Democratic Justice Party has expressed its intent to modify some provisions at issue in the course of legislative deliberation.

Aside from debate as to the propriety and timing of such legislation, the bill appears to contain several points regarded as problematic – some substantive and others technical.

A main target of criticism and misgivings is the ambiguous wording of its stated purpose, empowering the government to take preparatory steps for the mobilization of manpower and material resources "in time of future need."

Such over-simplified wording, which touched off fears of possible abuse of the provisions and infringement on people's basic rights in the future, is comparable to the more qualified purpose of a presidential decree, which the bill is intended to supersede. The decree specifies the occasions as "when necessary to meet national defense needs in an emergency."

The way it has been presented to the Assembly and thus made public also gives an impression that the process was more or less hasty, though it was not necessarily abrupt in light of reports that a new law of the kind had been pending among government quarters concerned since a once-controversial "special law on national security measures" was abrogated last year, which had provided legal grounds for the said presidential decree.

Another point of contention is that the extent of human and material resources subject to the projected state management is regarded as too large and comprehensive – management that includes not only the survey and designation of manpower and facilities for intensive management but also stockpiling materials and periodical training.

Extensive provisions on state control as they are now, unless more qualified and articulated, are feared to provide grounds for their possible abuse affecting civil liberties and private business performance, which play vital roles in the national economy.

Asian Wall Street Journal, Nov. 12

Controversy is brewing over a bill that would permit the government to mobilize Korean men for special civil-defense drills and to manage communications, transportation and publishing during such exercises.

Called the Resources Management Act, the measure is sponsored by the National Security Council. It has been the subject of heated debate this week at the National Assembly.

Government security officials said the bill is needed to allow the country to prepare adequately for possible emergencies. The measure itself says the government may hold special exercises whenever it deems them necessary. The exercises can include government management of newspaper, radio stations and television outlets.

Raises New Questions

The legislation has raised anew the question of the South Korean government's relationship with its citizens. Critics of the measure argue privately that its scope is broader than existing law and that it could foreshadow even harsher measures.

Furthermore, critics say, South Korea already has civil defense laws and other measures that are more

(Continued on page 8)

Participants of Int'l Youth Conference

COUNTRY	NAME	ORGANIZATION	POSITION
ANGOLA	Sebastiao da Silva Justa Joao Labador Dos Larteis Neto,	Labour Party Youth -MPLA ditto	Director ditto
ALGERIA	Mohammed Mahrene Lamari Rachel Hammoudi	UNJA Embassy of Algeria	First Secretary
ARGENTINA	Jorge Prgoshin	World Federation of Democratic Youth	Vice President
AUSTRALIA	Shane Maddick	Australian Young Labor	National President
AUSTRIA	Peter Entzenberger Harold Rosegg	Socialist Youth of Austria ditto	Vice President the Chairman of Education Committee
BANGLADESH	Mostafa Jamal Haider	United People's Party of Bangladesh Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification	Secretary General Secretary General
BURUNDI	Rukingam Luc	UJRB	Function Member of Central Committee Professor of Burundi Univ.
CHINA	Keyum Bawudun Zhou Songhai Chen Ci	All-China Youth Federation ditto ditto	Vice President Vice Director of the International Dept. Staff Member of the International Dept.
CONGO	Sala Godefroy Dommaque	Union of Socialist Congolese Youth	Secretary of Propaganda
CYPRUS	Prentzas Chrysostomos	Socialist Youth of Eden Cyprus	Member of the Executive Secretarial
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Jaroslav Dudi	Embassy of Czechoslovakia	Secretary
EGYPT	El Hendawy	Embassy of Egypt	Counsellor
FINLAND	Risi Paananen	Social Democratic Youth	Secretary General
FRANCE	Lasaye Jacky Chevalier	Movement of Youth Socialist of France Communist Youth of France	First Secretary
G.D.R.	Volker Neue	Free German Youth	Member of the International Dept
GREECE	Tzana Ioannou	Youth Committee of Panhellenic Socialist Movement	Member of International Relation
GUINEA	Mamadouh Bangoura	JRDA	Organization Secretary of National Committee Member of National Assembly of Guinea
GUINEA BISSAU	Pedro Correa	Jeunesse Africaine Amilcar Cabral	
HUNGARY	Sandor Racz	Embassy of Hungary	Attache
INDIA	Anil Gupta	Fast-West Friendship Association New Delhi	Vice Chairman
INDONESIA	Soetadjo	Institute for International Affairs 17 August 1945 Univ	Secretary
JAPAN	Hajime Fukada	Japan Organizing Committee, International Youth Conference to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Socialist Party of Japan	Representative Member Director of Youth Bureau
ITALY	Lucio Luzzatto Giuseppina Luzzatto Gazzato	CILRECO CILRECO	President Member
MADAGASCAR	Koussay Said Ali		Minister of Youth
MALAYSIA	Mohamed Nazri Bin Abdul Aziz	Youth Movement of United Malays National Organization	Executive Committee Member
MALI	Cailbaly Seydou	U.N.J.M.	Secretary
NEPAL	Newang Suvas Chandra		Lawyer
NICARAGUA	Donald Mendez	July 19 Sndino Youth	Member of National Board of Director
NORWAY	Sturd Tvet	Socialist Youth League of Norway	Member of Executive Committee and Leader of International Committee
PAKISTAN	Mohammad Aslam Nagi	Pakistan Committee to Support Reunification of Korea	Secretary General
ROMANIA		Embassy of Romania	
SIERRA LEONE	Mohamed L. Bangura	All People's Congress Youth League	Administration Secretary
SPAIN	Jose Palau	Communist Youth	General Secretary
SWEDEN	Peterik Bengtjon	Young Communist League of Sweden	First Secretary
TANZANIA	Ben Gwai Moses	CCM-Youth League	Director
THAILAND	Thonghas Thonpao	Thailand Lawyer Association	Executive Member
TOGO	Tchalim Tchaa Kotah	JRPT	General Delegate of JRPT
TUNISIA	Mohamed Ben Saad	Destourian Socialist Youth of Tunisia	
U.S.S.R.	A. Zaozdoz		
U.S.A.	Bill Doares	U.S. Out of Korea Committee	Chairman
YUGOSLAVIA	Nenad Bucgic	Embassy of Yugoslavia	Attache
ZIMBABWE	Simon Chigwada		
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS			
* International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (CILRECO)	Lucio Luzzatto Giuseppin Luzzatto Gazzato	President Member	
* World Federation of Democratic Youth	Jorge Prgoshin	Vice President	
* Asian Students Association	Low Yit Leng	Deputy Secretary General	

Japanese Authorities Policy Toward Koreans Living In Japan (2)

Forcible Dissolution of Joryun

(Continued from the previous issue)

Restrictions are still placed upon the right of Korean nationals in this country to commerce and enterprise. The right of resident Koreans to commerce and enterprise was won partially through their struggle against unjustifiable measures taken by the Japanese authorities.

After Japan's defeat in the war, the Japanese authorities suppressed Koreans' business activities and enterprises management on the basis of the "Ordinance on Aliens' Estate Acquisition" (Mar. 15, 1949).

The Japanese authorities issued a draft "Ordinance on Aliens' Estate Acquisition" on the basis of a note published in February in 1949 by the U.S. occupation authorities on the introduction of foreign capital into Japan. According to this draft, Korean residents in Japan were defined as "designated foreigners."

If this draft ordinance had been applied to Korean residents, the life of Koreans here would have been seriously threatened.

Article 1 of the draft stipulated that in order to preserve the national resources, investment and commercial activities by foreigners shall be regulated. Article 10 stated that in case a foreigner wants to acquire estate from a Japanese, permission shall be obtained from the Japanese government, a local public body, or from the Foreign Investment Committee. Implementation of these provisions would have deprived resident Koreans of their right to acquire estate in Japan.

Estate as mentioned in these articles meant stock holdings, interest right, land, buildings, equipment etc. Included in them are also letting and hiring rights, superficies, mortgage, security right, selling right, etc.

The draft, aimed to economically oppress Korean nationals here, who were an obstacle standing in the way of U.S. economic policy toward Japan and of preparing for a war in Korea. Thus, it was aimed at depriving resident Koreans of their basis of living.

The Japanese authorities' attempt was frustrated by notice No. 3 of the Foreign Investment Committee, which said that Korean nationals in Japan were exempt from application of this article.

Outbreak of Korean War

The U.S. watching for an opportunity to invade the DPRK, started the Korean War in June 1950, making Japan a base for war supplies in order to hold the Far East under its control.

In general, suppression against democratic forces within a country begins with chauvinism against other nations. The Japanese authorities, too, began to suppress Korean organisations and later Japanese democratic bodies and political parties.

In order to suppress the growing Japanese democratic forces and Korean bodies, the Japanese authorities formulated the "Organization Control Law" (April 1949). This law was applied to the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Joryun) for the first time.

On Sep. 8, 1949, the day before the 1st birthday of the DPRK, the Japanese government began to suppress the Korean organization on the excuse that it "acted against the occupation forces" and "approved of violence."

On that day, the Japanese authorities placed 2,996 headquarters and branches of Joryun and Minchong (the Democratic Korean Youth League in Japan) under emergency surveillance, when thousands of judicial officers and tens of thousands of armed policemen and fire brigades were mobilized for the purpose. Twenty-eight leading members were expelled from public offices and all the estate (valued at some 4 billion yen) of Joryun and Minchong were confiscated. This shows how harsh the suppression against Joryun by the Japanese authorities was.

Suppression of Organizational Activities

After the dissolution of Joryun, the Japanese government declared that they would "strictly punish Koreans in case they reorganize a similar organization" and continued suppression of organizing activities of resident Koreans.

In March 1950, the Japanese authorities confiscated the Koreans' Hall in Ueno.

This case showed "fascist suppression of the right of resident Koreans to acquire estate and their right to life. This act of suppression was done in broad daylight."

On Aug. 2, 1950, "Haebang Simmun" (Liberation Paper, now Choson Sinbo, its publication dates back to Oct. 10, 1945) was completely banned and all the machinery and equipment necessary for its publication were confiscated. Further, "Kotsu News Service" (now the Korean News Service in Tokyo) started on Oct. 1, 1948, was ordered closed.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. provoked the war. Next year on Jan. 9, 1951, the United Democratic Front of Koreans in Japan (Minjon) was organized, which was obliged to be illegal. Afterwards, Minjon was led in a wrong way by frunkeys and national nihilists, and finally dissolved itself.

Enactment of Two Laws

About the time of the conclusion of the San Francisco peace treaty, the Japanese authorities' policy toward resident Koreans became more concrete and sophisticated. Namely, they handled the question of resident Koreans as an issue affecting public peace and order and supplemented "insufficiencies" of the relevant directives of the occupation forces.

This was made clear by the enactment and enforcement of the "Alien Registration Law" and tightened "immigration and emigration control."

The Japanese authorities made public on Apr. 28 their view that resident Koreans had lost their Japanese nationality and were foreigners.

This was shown in Article 2 of the San Francisco peace treaty and "Circular Notice Concerning Nationality and Family Registration Pursuant to the Effectiveness of the Peace Treaty" issued by the Director of the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Justice on Apr. 19, 1952.

This neglected the fact that resident Koreans were citizens of a sovereign state and that this legal status was established.

Suppressive Laws

On May 2, 1947, the Japanese authorities enacted, as an Imperial ordinance, the "Alien Registration Ordinance" under the directive and notes of the GHQ, "in order to settle post-war social disorder and recover social order." It was clear that the ordinance was aimed at controling and restricting resident Koreans. At the time, almost all the foreigners in Japan were Koreans. The occupation forces, their families and other civilians were exempt from the application of this ordinance. The ordinance, obliged the Koreans to register, and anyone who violated the ordinance, was subject to deportation.

After its enactment, the ordinance was supplemented several times. In particular, after the "Alien Registration Law" (Apr. 28, 1952) was enacted, the control of resident Koreans was tightened. The Alien Registration Law consisted of a preamible and 20 articles and its actual application indicated that it was essentially a sort of public peace maintenance law or a suppressive one.

The law obliged a resident foreigner to register himself concerning items in case any change has occurred in any of these matters entered in the certificate, an application for its registration shall be made within 14 days of the change. Thus, the Japanese authorities can easily obtain correct information on the activities of the resident foreigners. Foreigners are obliged to carry their certificates with them at all times and to present their certificates to the competent authorities when so requested. This became a strong method to suppress the resident Koreans. The "obligation to get their fingerprints taken" is clear evidence that the resident foreigners are treated as potential criminals.

On charges of violations of the "Alien Registration Law," some 495,224 Koreans were arrested in 33 years from 1949 to 1980, which clearly indicates that the law was strictly applied to Koreans.

The Immigration Control Ordinance regulated the activities of foreigners residing in Japan and became a strong means of suppression.

The immigration control system was established by the GHQ at first.

The U.S. occupation authorities issued various notes and directives including "Note on Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan" (June 1946) and made the Japanese authorities arrest and deport any Koreans who entered Japan again, because political and economic unrest was growing in south Korea.

During the Korean War, in particular, a directive was issued to strengthen the control organs to check illegal reentry, and on Sep. 30, 1950, the "Ordinance for the Establishment of the Immigration Control Agency" was issued on Oct. 4, 1951. Then came the enactment and enforcement of the "Immigration Control Ordinance."

The ordinance provides for "fair and just control" of foreigners in Article 1. However, the ordinance included articles on deportation, detention, punishment, etc.

The qualifications for residence in Japan of Koreans were stipulated complicatedly. Even within a family, not all the members have the residence status.

The legal status of Koreans in Japan was unstable by Law No. 126 – "The Disposition of the Laws and Orders Related to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration." The article on residence status in the "Immigration Control Ordinance" was the same in content as Law No. 126.

A characteristic point of the ordinance concerns the question of discretionary power stipulated in the provisions on deportation, permission of special residence, permission of permanent residence, detention, tentative release, etc. This means that according to the "discretional disposition" of Japanese authorities concerned, the destinies of resident Koreans may be arbitrarily decided.

Twenty-four provisions on deportation are stipulated in the "Immigration Control Ordinance." These provisions are applicable to the indigent persons who are burdens on local public bodies. The provision on deportation was applicable to those who violated the "Alien Registration Law", and those who were sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for more than one year because of traffic accidents, etc.

This ordinance was amended last year and the amended law was enacted this year. However, it still retains its characteristic point as a public peace maintenance law.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Morning in Subaeksu Forest" By Ro Son Ju, An Sang Bok, Hwang Yong Jun (1968)

Inter-Korean School Musical Contests Held in Tokyo

In celebration of the 34th birthday of the DPRK, art performance contests by Korean students were held on Nov. 13 and 14 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall and the Korean Publishing Hall in Tokyo.

Some 2,400 students from 71 schools contested in 272 sections. They were qualified to participate in this having passed preliminary contests held in eight places throughout Japan. The contests were participated in by high school and junior high school students and elementary school pupils in four major categories–vocal music, dance, instrumental music and oral narration.

Participating in the contests were members of newly organized traditional musical instruments circles in 11 schools.

One of the characteristic points of the contests held this year was that there was hardly any regional difference among contestants in their artistic performance.

In a solo performance of traditional musical instrument (kayagum) Pak Chong Mi of Senshu Korean Elementary School, Osaka and Han Jong Mi, Santama Korean No. 1 Junior Elementary and Junior High School won 1st prizes respectively in elementary and junior high schools divisions.

In the comic dialogue category Chong Su Chol and Ku In Haek (Hamamatsu Korean Elementary and Junior High School) placed 1st in the elementary school division.

Pupils of Hiroshima Korean No. 1 Elementary School placed 1st in an elementary division of calisthenics.

The art performances by students were shown to their parents, teachers and other compatriots. Japanese were also among them.

Ono Hisashi, a teacher at metropolitan Hino High School, who saw the art performances of Korean students for the first time said:

"I was very impressed by their performances. I was excited. The song and dance of the Korean students were an eye-opener to me, because I have been accustomed to seeing the decadent culture of Japan.

The students danced well, wearing beautiful national costumes, sang songs in a voice full of hope. They skillfully played their national musical instruments. From all these, I could understand that the Korean students were enjoying their school life with national pride. They are really innocent.

Their eyes are sparkling and they have a bright expression on their faces. Seeing their performances, I couldn't but think of students in my school.

I saw this kind of performance for the first time. I am worried about the education of students in my school, who have no hope for the future and have been affected by degenerate Japanese culture. Today's performances gave me something precious.

In future, I will learn many things through exchange with Korean schools."

Li Myong Su, adviser to the Santama headquarters of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, said:

"I was moved by a comic dialogue between 2nd-year students of an elementary school. They spoke their mother tongue beautifully. Their pronunciation was fine. They used onomatopoeias skillfully. I suppose those children are all 3rd- or 4th-generation Koreans in Japan. I was impressed by the superiority of Korean schools in Japan."

Comic dialogue by Chong Su Chol, Ku In Haek (Hamamatsu Korean Elementary and Junior High School)

▲ Calisthenics by Hiroshima Korean No. 1 Elementary School

Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School won 1st place in traditional musical instruments ensemble ▶

2 Choson Univ. Students Win 1st Prizes In Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contests

Li Chol Won, a sophomore of the English course of the Foreign Language Department of Choson University won the 15th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest for the Wayo Women's University President Trophy held in Chiba Prefecture on Nov. 7.

Li Chol Won is the fourth Choson University student who swept this contest. Choson University students won the contest for successive four years.

Twelve finalists competed in the finals. Included among them were students of Waseda, Meiji, Tsukuba and Japan Women's universities.

The title of the Korean boy's speech was "I Am Learning Three Languages." In his speech he said, through learning the mother tongue, English and Japanese at his school, he was able to broaden his outlook. He expressed his determination to study hard for the good of the resident compatriots and his homeland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The contest was supported by the English-language daily The Mainichi Daily News and the Britanica Publishing Company.

Ms Kim Kyong Suk, junior of the English course of the Foreign Language Department of Choson University placed 1st at the 11th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Presidential Trophy of the Engineering Department of Hosei University.

Kim Kyong Suk was among 13 finalists who were chosen from representatives from some 40 universities of Japan.

In her speech "Koreans Should Live as Koreans," she spoke of her experience in attending Korean schools from elementary school to university, and in particular, of the meaning of national pride as a Korean.

Pak Jun Il, a senior of the university was one of the winners at Japan's 36th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest held on July 3 last. Pak Jun Il was among 19 finalists who were chosen from 107 contestants for the Mainichi Daily News and NHK trophies.

Choson University, the sole institution of higher learning for the Koreans in Japan, was founded in April 1956. It has six four-year faculties (four years) of literature, history and geography (history course and geography course), political economy (philosophy, political economy, management), foreign languages (English, French), science (physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology), engineering (mechanical engineering, electronics, metal engineering) and the two-year teachers training department (teachers course, music, art, physical education, kindergartener course), correspondence and post-graduate courses. It has two research institutes (a Korean language research and a national situation research institutes). Some 1,200 students are now enrolled at the university. Many graduates of the university are studying abroad. The countries in which they are studying include U.S., France, Australia, and Norway. A scholarship system is enforced for poor students. The university is a residential college. Many of graduates of the university are working at Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) organizations of various levels.

Kim Kyong Suk, junior of Foreign Language Dept. of Choson Univ.

Li Chol Won, sophomore of Foreign Language Dept. of Choson Univ.

(Continued from page 1)

cluding Asukata Ichio of the Japan Socialist Party and President Lucio Luizzatto of the CILRECO.

Mr. Fukuda delivered a keynote report (See Gist on Page 2).

Pointing out that the division of Korea was caused by the American presence in south Korea, the reporter emphasized, "For the reunification of Korea, it is required to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and achieve a genuine democratization in south Korea". He said, "Neither the democratization of south Korea nor national reunification nor peace on the Korean Peninsula can be expected unless the troops of the United States are withdrawn from south Korea and an end put to its colonial rule and interference in the internal affairs of Korea."

Touching upon the solidarity movement for Korean reintegration, Mr. Fukuda said, "We earnestly call upon the world youth to further strengthen solidarity with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the broad democratic movements now being waged in south Korea."

He defined as the "most reasonable" and "realistic" the overture to establish a bi-system confederal state in an effort to reunify the divided Korea. The representative member called upon the world progressive youth to form youth solidarity committees in various countries and to conduct ceaseless activities for solidarity with the Korean people.

At the first-day sitting, Chairman Pak Il of the Korean Youth League in Japan, representing the LSWY of the DPRK, made a speech. (See Gist on Page 2)

The first-day sitting heard speeches by the representatives of Nicaragua, Bangladesh, Algeria, Spain and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

On the evening of Nov. 13, over 4,000 Japanese and Korean youths and students gathered at the Hibiya Public Hall, downtown Tokyo to warmly welcome the overseas delegates to the international assembly. Students of Chosen University and Tokyo Korean High School staged musical performances in honor of overseas delegates.

The second-day sitting which met on Nov. 14 was divided into three commissions: 1) Struggle to Support Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; 2) Struggle to Demand the U.S. Troops Withdrawal from S. Korea; and 3) Struggle to Strengthen Solidarity with S. Korean Youth and Students in Their Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence.

At the first commission, 18 Japanese and overseas delegates spoke.

The speakers, calling the situation in Korea strained as ever, warned of the constant danger of war breaking out at any moment. They also said that the continuing division of Korea was causing deep concern not only among the Koreans but also among the peoples in the rest of the world.

Twelve delegates spoke at the third commission.

The speakers pointed out that more and more south Korean youth were taking to the streets everyday in spite of brutal police repression to demand an end to the Chun junta and that the U.S. troops get out of their country. In addition, they emphasized that the situation in south Korea raised to even greater urgency the demand that all U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea and that the U.S. immediately cease all aid to the Chun junta.

The Japan Organizing Committee arranged a banquet on the evening of Nov. 14 in honor of the participants of the conference.

The closing meeting held on Nov. 15 unanimously adopted a resolution, appeals to the world youth and students and to the south Korean youth and students, and a letter to President Kim Il Sung.

The Resolution on Reunification of Korea read in part: "We strongly call for withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces and removal of their nuclear weapons, realizing that this is the pre-condition for the reunification of Korea.

"We strongly demand the U.S. renounce its 'two Koreas' policy, such as its plans for 'simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the U.N.' and their 'cross-recognition' ".

(Continued from page 5)

than adequate to cope with any emergency.

"The bill is aimed at tightening the control by the government of the people, which of course will infringe on their basic rights," one opposition assemblyman says. "It'll contribute greatly to constraining the psychology of the people."

Still another question, in view of the process and spirit of having nullified the special law of the old order, is whether it is really an opportune time to enact a statute pertinent – at least partly – to the abrogated one. Such an action has to take into full consideration its probable effect on public apprehensions and overseas reactions as well.

Granted that a new law on the state management of resources is essential for national security, it is hoped that the bill will undergo prudent study in the legislature in a way reflecting the optimum degree of democratic consciousness and also convincing to the public. For national harmony or consensus is a crucial factor also serving to safeguard the nation.

The official adds that the bill, in fact, has become an embarrassment to the government. He notes that the government's vice ministers and the cabinet reviewed the measure before it was sent to the assembly. These officials were supposed to look for points that might stir an antigovernment reaction, but they failed to anticipate the trouble, he says.

'Would've Stopped It'

"One thing is very clear," the government official says. "If we realized the possible impact of the bill to the public in general, I'm sure the government would have stopped it."

Much of the criticism centers on language allowing the government to hold exercise whenever it deems them necessary. One official explains that drafters of the bill didn't want to insert specific language for fear of being accused of preparing for war. Officials also couldn't want to give North Korea any excuse to call the south war-mongers, one lawmaker says.

The resources bill, however, is designed to supplement existing law that provides specifically for mobilization in the event of a national emergency.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party has called for withdrawal of the bill. The government has rejected that idea but has expressed willingness to compromise over the vaguely worded phrase "whenever deemed necessary." Government sources say President Chun Doo Hwan has told his ruling Democratic Justice Party to substitute specific language – such as "in case of emergency" – for the disputed phrase. Final wording still has to be worked out before the bill passes the assembly, where the DJP has a majority.

In addition to running the media, the government also would be permitted to operate automobiles, ships, airplanes, private radio equipment, movie houses, publishing outlets, hospitals and dredging and unloading equipment during emergencies. In addition, the measure would give the government the right to mobilize every Korean man between the ages of 20 and 50 for the special civil-defense exercises. In cases of physical mobilization of civilians, exercises would be limited to 15 days or less a year. But the bill doesn't specify any time limit for exercises involving management of "resources" such as newspapers.

Public Service Requirement

The legislation would boost the requirement for public service by civilians. Most Korean men already have to participate in civil defense drills and to undergo periodic military training.

The bill is part of the Chun administration's campaign to revise or abolish the harsh laws promulgated during the regime of the late President Park Chung-Hee. The aim is to build an image for the Chun administration that is different from his predecessor's rule.

Last December, the National Assembly nullified all but two articles of Mr. Park's 1971 special national defense law. The sections remaining in effect give the president the right to declare state management of resources during emergencies. The resources bill now being considered would replace those two articles.

Incomplete List of Students Detained

By Kim Jong Myong
Special to The People's Korea

Despite harsh crackdowns and tough laws which ban any form of political dissent, south Korean students continue to take protest actions.

Heavy censorship makes it difficult to estimate how widespread and how large the campus unrest is. But, fragmentary reports from Seoul, mostly reports on students' arrests, imply that anti-American and anti-Chon Du Hwan student protests are occurring at most of south Korea's universities during September, October and November as the universities reopened after the summer holidays.

A most significant aspect of students' protests is a diversity of faculties, ranging from social to natural sciences. For example, involved are students whose majors are history, astronomy, biochemistry, German literature, etc.

Here is a first part of reports on students' arrests which appeared in south Korea's major and local newspapers after September:

Sep. 10: The Noryangjin Police in Seoul arrested Li Gun Won, 23, a junior of *Chung-ang University* (literature), and Rim Jae Son, 23, a junior of the same university (physical education), on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to the police, two students each, 20 scattered some 300 anti-"government" leaflets in the campus and urged students to stage an on-campus demonstration.

Sep. 13: The Sodaemun Police in Seoul arrested five students of *Yonsei University* on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration. The five students are: Ha Sung Chan, 21, a junior (sociology); Ryuk Song Ju, 20, a sophomore (journalism); Kim Un Ju, 21, a junior (astronomy); Li Mi Jong, 20, a sophomore (biochemistry); and Pak Sun Jong, 21, a junior (chemistry).

According to the police, on May 4, Ha Sung Chan and four other students produced and scattered some 500 copies of "Declaration for Anti-Fascism and National Salvation" on the campus and at coffee shops in Sinchon areas. They produced and distributed similar materials four times during the first semester, the police said.

Sep. 19: The Kwanak Police in Seoul arrested Li Jae Ho, 21, a senior of *Seoul National University* (civil engineering), and three other students of the university on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to the police, they played a key role in the Sep. 16 demonstration on their campus and distributed about 1,000 anti-"government" leaflets that day.

Three other students are: Kim Hak Rin, 21, a senior (architectural engineering); Kim Yong Ho, 23, a senior (resources engineering); and Song Ho Jin, 22, a senior (instrumentation engineering).

Sep. 23: The Mapo Police in Seoul arrested Kim Hyon, a senior student at the College of Economics & Commerce of *Hong-Ik University* (economics) on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

On Sep. 23 Kim Hyon distributed over 100 anti-"government" printed matters at a club room in the Student Hall and called on students to demonstrate, said the police.

Sep. 24: The Sodaemun Police in Seoul arrested three students of *Yonsei University* on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The three are: Kim Hui Jun, 24, a senior (dentistry); Kwak Yong Jin, 22 a senior (philosophy); and So Yong Son, 21, a junior (astronomy).

The three students were responsible for the Sep. 21 demonstration on the campus which lasted an hour, said the police.

They scattered about 150 8-page anti-"government" handbills from windowpanes of the fourth floors of the library building and the Student Hall, added the police.

The Yongsan Police in Seoul arrested Li Byong Chol, 23, a senior of *Dankook University* (history), and Li Chang Su, 21, a junior of the same university (business), on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

Two students distributed more than 250 anti-"government" literature in the dining hall on the campus on Sep. 22 and "instigated" an on-campus demonstration, said the police.

The Sodaemun Police in Seoul arrested Choe Jong Sim, 22, a senior student of *Ewha Womans University* (history), on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to the police, she was a key figure who led the Sep. 22 on-campus demonstration by scattering anti-"government" literature on the campus.

Sep. 25: The Tongdaemun Police in Seoul arrested Li Je Yon, 22, a senior student of *Sung Kyun Kwan University* (statistics), Li Gon Su, 21, a junior (German literature), Ko Jin Tu, 21, a junior (German literature), Chae Yong Ja, 21, a coed (history), on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

Four students distributed some 100 anti-"government" leaflets on the Myongryundong Campus and in front of the building of the College of Liberal Arts on Sep. 22 and led students to a demonstration, said the police.

Sep. 27: The Kwanak Police in Seoul arrested Pak Sung Hyon, a sophomore student of *Seoul National University* (dentistry), on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to the police, Pak on Sep. 24 chanted anti-"government" slogans through a megaphone from a library veranda and scattered some 300 anti-"government" handbills calling for students to rise in a demonstration.

Sep. 28: The Kwanak Police in Seoul arrested Pak Jong Gon, 22, a sophomore of *Seoul National University* (dentistry), Kim Jung Hyon, 22, a senior of the university (metal engineering) on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

On Sep. 28, Pak, the police said, scattered about 250 anti-"government" handbills on the Kwanak Campus at around noon and then staged a demonstration at about 4 o'clock in front of the YMCA Hall, 2nd Chongro Street, together with 50 other students.

On Sep. 16, Kim, together with five friends, scattered some 2,500 anti-"government" handbills before the Student Hall at around noon and chanted anti-"government" slogans through a loudspeaker, said the police.

The Chungbu Police in Seoul arrested three students of *Dongguk University* on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

The three are: Kim Song Uk, 21 a senior (Buddhism); Kim Yong Sik, 22, a junior (forestry); and Kim Hyon Min, 21, junior (physics).

On Sep. 22, they distributed about 200 anti-"government" handbills in front of the student dining hall and called upon students to stage an anti-"government" demonstration.

On Sep. 29: The Mapo Police in Seoul arrested Ryu Chang Su, 23, a senior student of *Sogang University* (diplomacy), on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to the police, Ryu on Sep. 27 scattered 220 anti-"government" leaflets from the fourth floor of a school building and urged students to demonstrate through a megaphone.

(To be continued)

Through his right to issue decrees, the president could order exercises outlined in the bill. But the apparently is seeking legislation because that would provide greater legitimacy for such government action, a senior official says.

But a legal expert says the new bill gives the government more powers than the two articles it is intended to replace. The existing statute talks about mobilization during emergencies but doesn't mention exercises to prepare for some vague future contingency, as the resources bill does.

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